

Their eyes are large and brilliant, their ears large, and their hands beautifully perfect, with ordinary-sized nails on each finger, except the second of the hind hands, which is furnished with the long scratching-claw.

They bring forth two, and sometimes three at a birth; but I have had none breed in captivity.

8. Descriptions of new Asiatic Diurnal Lepidoptera.

By F. MOORE, F.Z.S.

[Received January 14, 1879.]

DANAINÆ.

DANAIS PERSIMILIS, n. sp.

Nearest allied to *D. exprompta*, Butler (the Ceylon form of *D. juventa*), but is much smaller in size. The markings are similar; but those from the base of the wings are very much more attenuated and shorter, and the discal spots also smaller, the markings on the hind wing being more attenuated than those in *D. grammica*.

Expanse $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Hab. Petchaburree, Bangkok District, Siam (April 12, 1875).
In coll. R. Meldola and F. Moore.

NYMPHALINÆ.

NEPTIS CAMBOJA, n. sp.

Male. Upperside—fore wing with a pale ferruginous broad longitudinal band from the base to beyond the cell, a broad oblique subapical and a constricted lower band; also two very narrow indistinct ferruginous marginal lines: hind wing with a broad ferruginous transverse discal, and narrow slightly curved submarginal band; also a single very narrow and indistinct ferruginous marginal line. Underside pale yellowish ferruginous; bands as above, but indistinctly defined.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. Cambodia (*Mouhot*). In coll. N. C. Tuely, Esq.

Allied to *N. dindinga*, Butler, from Malacca. Also allied to *N. heliodore*, Fabr., from Siam (the *type* specimen of which is in the Banksian cabinet in the British Museum), but differs above on the fore wing in the discoidal streak not extending over the median vein, and in the submarginal band on the hind wing being narrower. On the underside these differences also occur, and the dark interspace between the bands on the hind wing is also narrower.

NEPTIS SINUATA, n. sp.

Allied to *N. hordonia*, Stoll. Differs on the upperside in the bands having deeply sinuated borders. Underside also paler; the strigæ less prominent, and disposed in more blotchy patches.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{5}{8}$, ♀ $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Ceylon. In coll. F. M. Mackwood and F. Moore.

VANESSA HARONICA, n. sp.

Differs from the Indian *V. charonia*, Drury, in the blue band on the fore wing being continuous and broader. On the hind wing the band crosses the middle, is straight, and has no black spots within it, but has a parallel outer row of small black spots.

Expanse, ♂ $2\frac{5}{8}$, ♀ 3 inches.

Hab. Ceylon. In coll. F. M. Mackwood and F. Moore.

ADOLIAS ANNAMITA, n. sp.

Differs from *A. evelina*, Stoll, pl. 28. f. 2, in both sexes being more falcated in the fore wing, in having a longitudinal white costal patch immediately before the apex, and in the female having, both above and beneath, the discal space of the fore wing broadly greyish white, sparsely irrorated with green scales, and leaving only a distinct marginal border; the hind wing also pale-speckled along the discal border of the dark base.

Expanse, ♂ 3, ♀ $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Cochin China. In coll. H. Druce.

NEMEOBIINÆ.

ABISARA PRUNOSA, n. sp.

Differs from the Malacca species (*A. kausambi*, Feld.) in the male having more prominent darker bands on the fore wing and prominent black spots on the hind wing. The female differs also in its paler colour, and uniformly pale transverse discal bands without any trace of white at their costal end.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Ceylon. In coll. F. Moore.

LYCÆNIDÆ.

SPALGIS, n. g.

Allied to *Gerydius* (*Symethus*, Horsf.). Male with fore wing more trigonal, the costa straighter, the third subcostal branch bifid, the fifth branch starting from end of cell: the hind wing is also more trigonal in male, and the exterior margin is even in both sexes. Antennæ short, club thickish.

SPALGIS EPIUS.

Lucia epius, Westw. Gen. D. L. p. 502, pl. 76. f. 5.

CURETIS DENTATA, n. sp.

Male. Fore wing slightly concave, but not scalloped out on exterior margin; red patch very broad, with a dentate black mark at the end of the cell, and its outer border sinuous: hind wing convex and slightly sinuous on its exterior margin, with the red broadly diffused; outer border narrow; the basal streak and abdominal border dusky black.

Female with fuliginous brown borders and white discal patch; the dentate mark on fore wing distinct.

Expanse $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Deyra Doon, N.W. India (*G. Austen*). In coll. F. Moore.

Distinguished from *C. bulis*, Doubleday and Hewitson (*Gen. D. Lep.* pl. 75. f. 5), in the fore wing not being falcate, and in the exterior margin of the hind wing not being angular in the middle.

CURETIS DISCALIS, n. sp.

Male. Distinguished above by the bright red of the fore wing being confined to a narrow elongated patch, and that on the hind wing also confined to a small oblong lunular discal patch, which is slightly dentate on the middle of its inner border: fore wing somewhat short and truncate.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Nepal (*General Ramsay*); Darjiling (*Atkinson*). In coll. F. Moore and Dr. Standinger.

ANOPS STIGMATA, n. sp.

Male. Fore wing short, apex not falcate, exterior margin slightly scalloped, the bright red patch broad and sinuous on its apical border: hind wing quite convex and even along exterior margin, with a well-defined black outer border and prominent black longitudinal narrow median basal band or streak; the abdominal border dusky.

Expanse $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Moulmein, Burmah. In coll. F. Moore.

Has most resemblance to the male of *C. thetys* in the contour of the wings.

POLYOMMATUS PSEUDEROS, n. sp.

Male. Upperside smalt-blue, with somewhat broad greyish-black maculated exterior borders; cilia with a blackish inner line. Underside pale ochreous-grey: fore wing with a white-circled black dot in middle of the cell, a streak at its end, a discal series of six spots, and a marginal row of less-distinct black spots bordered inwardly by a pale ochreous-red and black lunule: hind wing speckled with green and black at the base; a transverse subbasal series of four white-circled black spots, a curved discal series of seven similar spots, a paler streak at the end of the cell, a very prominent row of marginal spots bordered by an inner ochreous-red and black lunule, and an intervening short longitudinal discal white dash; cilia white.

Female. Upperside brown, with a submarginal series of small ochreous-red lunular spots. Underside darker-coloured than male; markings the same.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Sind valley, Kashmir (*Atkinson*). In coll. Dr. Standinger.

Allied to *P. eros*; differing above in having the outer margins more decidedly maculated with greyish-black, and in the fore wing beneath having no spots at the base; the discal row of spots also are disposed

in a more linear series; and the ochreous red borders to the marginal spots are less dentated with black on their inner border.

POLYOMMATUS LIMBATUS, n. sp.

Male. Upperside lilac-blue; cilia white, with an inner black line: fore wing with a very narrow exterior marginal black band: hind wing with a very narrow marginal black line and a few minute speckles at apex. Underside white, with slender dusky markings, as in *P. puspa*.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Parisnath hill, Behar, Bengal. In coll. F. Moore.

Differs from *P. dilectus* in its more pointed fore wing, darker colour, and more prominent marginal line.

POLYOMMATUS TRANSPECTUS, n. sp.

Male. Upperside blue; both wings with a broad outer marginal black band, broadest at apex of fore wing; the band on the hind wing maculated. Underside white, with indistinct slender dusky markings disposed as in *P. puspa*; the costal spot only prominent and visible above.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Khasia hills, E. Bengal. In coll. F. Moore.

POLYOMMATUS ALBOCÆRULEUS, n. sp.

Male and Female. Upperside pale clear blue, discal area of fore wing and apical area of hind wing white: fore wing with a broad outer marginal black band terminating in a point at the posterior angle in the male, but not reaching the angle in the female: hind wing with a narrow marginal black line and a series of small indistinct spots, the latter still less apparent in the female; cilia white, with an inner bordered line adjoining band on fore wing. Underside white, with small and slender black markings disposed similar to those in *P. puspa*, but without the lunular line encompassing the marginal spots.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{1}{8}$, ♀ $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Nepal (*Ramsay*); Deyra Doon (*G. Austen*). In coll. F. Moore.

POLYOMMATUS DILECTUS, n. sp.

Male. Upperside pale lilac-blue, with a very slender marginal black line; discal area of fore wing and apical area of hind wing slightly whitish; cilia white. Underside white, with small slender indistinct blackish markings disposed as in *P. puspa*.

Female similar to *P. puspa*, but paler above, the exterior dusky-brown band on fore wing of less breadth, and the blue extending to posterior margin: hind wing bluer, less dusky anteriorly, with a marginal row of indistinct dusky spots.

Expanse 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Nepal; Sikkim; N. Cachar. In coll. F. Moore.

APHNÆUS LUNULIFERA, n. sp.

Upperside dark greyish-blue, the borders dark brown: fore wing with a small ochreous red lunule beyond end of the cell: hind wing with a dark ochreous red anal lobe, containing two prominent black silver-streaked spots. Underside pale ochreous-brown, the bands and spots defined only by prominent black lines and silver-streaked centres; anal lobe bright vermilion, the black silvered-streaked spots prominent.

Expanse $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Darjiling (*Atkinson*). In coll. Dr. Staudinger.

Differs from *A. ictis*, Hewits. Exot. Butt. pl. 25. figs. 8 & 9, above in having a dissimilar-shaped subapical mark. Underside also of a different colour. *A. elima*, Moore, also differs from this in being paler-coloured above, of a deeper colour beneath, in having the markings nearly obsolete, and in the absence of the red patch on anal lobe.

DEUDORIX LAZULINA, n. sp.

Male. Upperside dull dark lazuline-blue, outer borders black, abdominal margin grey, anal lobe black. Underside brownish grey: fore wing crossed by a discal band of two narrow white lunular lines, and a short streak at end of the cell: hind wing crossed by similar irregular bands, the discal bent upward to middle of anal margin; a black spot bordered above with ochreous at anal angle, and another beyond.

Female purple-grey above, ochreous-grey beneath; marked as in male.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Ceylon. In coll. F. M. Mackwood and F. Moore.

Allied to the Javan *D. varuna*, Horsf. Catal. Lep. E.I. C., p. 91, and to *D. orseis*, from Singapore.

DEUDORIX SCHISTACEA, n. sp.

Male. Upperside dark slaty-blue: underside buff-grey; both wings crossed by a narrow discal band of two white lunular lines, and a cell streak; a black anal spot bordered above with white and another beyond bordered with ochreous.

Female purple-blue, borders slightly purple-brown.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Calcutta (*Atkinson and Farr*). In coll. F. Moore and Dr. Staudinger.

Allied to *D. varuna*. May be distinguished by the blue colour of the male pervading the entire surface of the upperside.

DEUDORIX GRISEA, n. sp.

Male. Upperside dull greyish blue, outer border dusky back. Underside dull lavender-grey; both wings crossed by a broad darker band bordered by a pale lunular line, and a cell-streak; anal spots black, the outer ochreous-bordered above.

Female pale greyish blue above, border dusky brown.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{5}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Deyra Dhoon, N.W. Himalaya (*G. Austen*). In coll. F. Moore.

Allied to *D. schistacea*.

DEUDORIX RECTIVITTA, n. sp.

Male. Upperside dark dusky blue, borders black. Underside pale vinous brownish buff; both wings crossed by a straight narrow tapering dark-brown pale-outer-bordered band, a paler cell-streak, and an indistinct brownish submarginal fascia; the band on hind wing bent and zigzag above anal angle; a small black anal and sub-anal spot speckled ochreous and white, a few speckles also between them.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Hab. N. Cachar (*G. Austen*). In coll. F. Moore.

Nearest allied to *D. nissa*, Kollar, from N.W. Himalayas.

DEUDORIX LANKANA, n. sp.

Female. Upperside pale violet-brown, marginal line black; cilia pale ferruginous; anal lobe ferruginous; tail black; cilia at anal angle and beyond tail white. Underside pale ferruginous, the margin darker; crossed by a narrow ferruginous-brown discal band; a black spot at anal lobe and a speckled spot beyond, both of which and the end of the band are bordered with white speckles. Legs blackish, banded with white.

Expanse $1\frac{4}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Ceylon (Kottawah forest near Galle). In coll. Capt. Wade.

AMBLYPODIA NARADOIDES, n. sp.

Male. Upperside dark violet purple-brown, with a broad dusky-black marginal band; anal lobe and tail chestnut-brown, the angle white-speckled. Underside dark purple-brown; transverse band, speckled marks on basal area, and a submarginal series of speckled spots black, the latter and anal angle white-speckled.

Female. Upperside dark brown; fore wing with the lower basal and discal area smalt-blue. Underside pale brownish grey, transverse line and speckled markings black; anal angle ferruginous.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{4}{8}$, ♀ $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Ceylon. In coll. Capt. Wade and F. Moore.

A much darker insect than the Javan species *A. narada*, Horsf.

AMBLYPODIA DARANA, n. sp.

Differs from *A. naradoides* in being larger, the upperside of the male of a deeper violet-blue, the marginal band narrower; anal lobe red only in the middle, its margin and the tail black. Underside purple chestnut-brown; speckled markings black, the marginal series white-speckled.

Female. Pale violet-brown above. Underside similar.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{9}{10}$, ♀ $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches.

Hab. Ceylon (Kottawah forest near Galle). In coll. Capt. Wade and F. Moore.

SURENDRA¹, Moore.

SURENDRA LATIMARGO, n. sp.

Near to *S. vivarna* (*Amblypodia vivarna*, Horsf. Catal. Lep. E. I. C. 1829, p. 99), from Java. Differs in being smaller, with slightly shorter wings, the hind wing less convex at the anterior angle and outer margin; the upperside of *male* has a much broader brown outer border, and the hind wing has scarcely any blue on the disk. The underside is purplish fawn-colour, the outer transverse sinuous line darker, and the inner zigzag line with less white border. The *female* differs also in being of a dark vinous brown above, with a slightly paler discal area on fore wing, and of a dark fawn-colour beneath.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{2}{10}$, ♀ $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Andamans. In coll. F. Moore.

SURENDRA DISCALIS, n. sp.

This also differs from *S. vivarna* in having a broader border in the male. The wings are of the same shape as in *S. latimargo*. The female above is ochreous-brown slightly violet-tinted, with a prominent pale ochreous discal area. Underside greyish basally, ochreous brown externally, with dark sinuous markings.

Expanse, ♂ ♀ $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Ceylon. In coll. F. M. Mackwood and F. Moore.

PIERINÆ.

CATOPHAGA PSEUDOLALAGE, n. sp.

Allied to *C. lalage*, Doubleday, Gen. D. Lep. pl. 6. f. 3.

Male. Differing on the fore wing in the black apical band, the discal and cell-spot being smaller—the hind wing having but a slight black linear tip to the upper veins.

Female marked like the male of *C. lalage* (*Durvasa*, Moore, P. Z. S. 1857, pl. 44. f. 6), some specimens having the black discal and cell-spot on fore wing confluent and extending in a continuous band down the upper part of cell. Underside of both sexes dull ochreous, palest in male; apex of fore wing and the hind wing brown-speckled, the latter with darker brown zigzag speckled fasciæ.

Expanse, ♂ $2\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Sikhim. In coll. F. Moore.

CATOPHAGA LANKAPURA, n. sp.

Allied to *C. alope*, Wallace, Tr. Ent. Soc. 1867, p. 372.

Male. Differs above in the fore wing being less black at the apex, and the hind wing having but a few indistinctly scattered black scales at end of the veins. Underside bright deep yellow.

¹ Type, *S. quercetorum* (*Amblypodia quercetorum*, Moore, Catal. Lep. E. I. C. i. p. 42, pl. 1 a. fig. 7.).

Female. Similar above and beneath, excepting that the black curved band on fore wing is twice the width, and the hind wing having a submarginal macular fascia composed of black scales.

Expanse, ♂ $2\frac{1}{8}$ ♀ $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Hab. Ceylon. In coll. F. M. Mackwood and F. Moore.

Distinguished from the allied Ceylon species *C. galene*, Felder, Nov. Reise, p. 165, by the bright yellow colour of the underside.

APPIAS TAPROBANA, n. sp.

Differs from typical specimens of *A. hippo*, Cram. Pap. Exot. ii. pl. 195, f. B, C, from Sumatra, in its smaller size, the male having a darker and somewhat broader well-defined dentate marginal band above, the underside having the prominent apical spot and the hind wing of darker yellow, the band being quite as broad, the costal vein narrowly and the subcostal broadly speckled with dark brown.

Female. Above with broad well defined sinuous borders, the disk of fore wing and basal area of hind wing broadly whitish, similar to the female of *A. vacans*; underside as in male.

Expanse $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

Hab. Ceylon. In coll. F. M. Mackwood and F. Moore.

PAPILIONINÆ.

PAPILIO CASYAPA, n. sp.

From Himalayan specimens of *P. panope*, Linn. (Cram. Pap. Exot. iv. pl. 295. f. E, F), this differs in the male being of a darker purple brown, and the female darkest-coloured on the fore wing basally between the veins. The fore wings in both sexes have a third or inner discal series of speckled dentate marks on both upper and undersides, these being most prominent in the female; hind wing with well-defined and broad markings.

Expanse $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Calcutta district (*Russell and Farr.*). In coll. F. Moore.

PAPILIO LANKESWARA, n. sp.

Distinguished from *P. panope* and *P. clytia* by its much paler colour, the fore wing having the veins broadly and the outer border pale coffee-brown, the basal interspaces between the veins only being dusky black; the marginal spots are very small, the upper series being obsolete in the male and indistinct in the female; hind wing with the discal dentate marks less distinct, shorter and widely separated from the submarginal narrow dentate lunules, marginal lunules broadest in the male.

Expanse 4 inches.

Hab. Ceylon. In coll. F. M. Mackwood and F. Moore.

This is certainly not *P. lacedæmon*, Fabr. It does not agree either with the description or with Donovan's figure.

HESPERIDÆ.

GOMALIA, n. g.

Wings short: fore wing with the costa slightly arched at the base, apex acute, exterior margin oblique, posterior angle slightly convex, costal vein short; subcostal vein five-branched, first, second, and third arising before end of the cell, fourth and fifth from its end; upper discocellular angled, lower oblique, upper radial from angle of upper discocellular, lower radial from its end; median vein three-branched, middle branch from near end of the cell; submedian vein nearly straight: hind wing lobed and angled near base of costal margin, apex and exterior margin very convex; costal vein extending to near apex, subcostal vein two-branched, one radial; median vein three-branched. Body short, thorax stout; palpi thickly pilose; antennæ short, with a thick very blunt club; legs moderately long, squamous.

GOMALIA ALBOFASCIATA, n. sp.

Upperside dark greyish brown: fore wing with a black transverse basal and a discal band, a small white streak at end of the cell, two lunular spots on the disk and three contiguous spots obliquely before the apex: hind wing with a broad white median transverse band. Underside paler, white markings as above. Palpi white beneath.

Expanse $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

Hab. Ceylon. In coll. Capt. Wade.

A single specimen captured between Kirrinde and Werewille beyond Hambantotte, on the S.E. coast.

9. On a new Rodent from Medellin.

By Dr. A. GÜNTHER, F.Z.S.

[Received February 4, 1879.]

(Plate X.)

The British Museum has lately received from the vicinity of Medellin, Columbian Confederation, through Mr. J. K. Salmon, the skin of a Rodent, which, though evidently taken from a specimen not fully adult and not in perfect condition, represents characters so well marked that it cannot fail to be recognized by the following notes. It is the type of a distinct genus in the family of Octodontidæ.

THRINACODUS, g. n.

Legs of moderate length; toes four in front and five behind; claws small. Eyes small; ears broad, short, with long sparse hairs round the margin; nose hairy, except on a narrow stripe in the median line, which is naked. Tail very long, finely verticillated, but rather densely covered with short stiffish hairs. Fur soft, dense and long. Facial portion of the skull short; incisive foramina short, but extending into the maxillaries. Molar teeth extremely broad, the anterior in the upper jaw nearly meeting in the middle line, and